Number 357 June 22, 1793.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, June 22, 1793.

State of Pennſylvania

An ACT for erecting a loan office for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars—

WHEREAS the inſtitution of a loan office, upon juſt and proper principles, will be greatly beneficial to agriculture, and promote in general, the welfare of the people of this commonwealth: and whereas the legiſlature in and by the act, entitled, "An act to "incorporate the ſubſcribers to the "bank of Pennſylvania," did reſerve for the purpoſe of inſtituting ſuch loan office a power to borrow from the ſaid bank, an adequate ſum of money: in order therefore to carry the ſame into effect.

Sect. I. Be it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that a ſum not exceeding five hundred thouſand dollars, ſhall be borrowed of the bank of Pennſylvania, and appropriated for the ſole and excluſive purpoſe of being lent to the citizens of this ſtate, upon mortgages on real eſtate, under reſtrictions, limitations and regulations, and in the reſpective proportions herein after directed.

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, ſhall be loaned as aforeſaid, in two ſeveral ſums, that is to ſay,—the ſum of two hundred and ſeven thouſand dollars, part thereof ſhall be loaned during the preſent year, and apportioned among the city and county of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral other counties of this commonwealth, according to the following diſtribution that is to ſay, thirty thouſand dollars to the city and county of Philadelphia; twelve thouſand dollars to the county of Bucks; twelve thouſand dollars to the county of Cheſter; eighteen thouſand dollars to the county of Lancaſter; eighteen thouſand dollars to the county of York; nine thouſand dollars to the county of Cumberland; fifteen thouſand dollars to the county of Berks; twelve thouſand dollars to the county of Northampton; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Bedford; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Northumberland; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Weſtmoreland; twelve thouſand dollars to the county of Waſhington; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Fayette; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Franklin; twelve thouſand dollars to the county of Montgomery; nine thouſand dollars to the county of Dauphin; three thouſand dollars to the county of Luzerne; three thouſand dollars to the county of Huntingdon; three thouſand dollars to the county of Allegheny; three thouſand dollars to the county of Mifflin; ſix thouſand dollars to the county of Delaware; and the ſum of two hundred and ninety three thouſand dollars, and remaining part of the ſaid ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, ſhall be loaned during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and ſhall be hereafter apportioned by the legiſlature, amongſt the city and ſeveral counties of this commonwealth, in ſuch manner, that the whole ſum allowed to the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, including the amount of the firſt as well as the ſecond loan, ſhall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants contained in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively.

Sect. III. And be it further encted by the authority aforeſaid, that the commiſſioners of the ſaid city and county of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral other counties of this commonwealth reſpectively, ſhall on or before the 3d day of June next, apportion the ſum to be loaned for the preſent year, in purſuance of the preceding ſection of this act, as the ſhare of the ſaid city and county of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral other counties of this commonwealth reſpectively, amongſt the ſeveral wards, diſtricts or townſhips of the ſaid city and county of Philadelphia, or of the proper county according to the number of taxable inhabitants therein reſpectively contained, and ſhall alſo on or before the ſame day ſet up at leaſt three advertiſements, in at leaſt three of the moſt public places of the ſeveral wards, diſtricts, or townſhips, ſetting forth, the ſum and ſums of money to be lent to the inhabitants of each ward, diſtrict, or townſhip reſpectively, and notifying the ſaid inhabitants who may be deſirous to borrow part thereof, to make application for the ſame in writing, ſtating the amount deſired to the treaſurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, or of the proper county, as the caſe may be on or before the fifteenth day of July next enſuing the date of ſuch advertiſement; which applications the county treaſurer ſhall file in the order of receiving the ſame, but no application ſhall be allowed for any ſum exceeding three hundred dollars, or leſs than one hundred dollars.

Sect. IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the reſpective commiſſioners aforeſaid, ſhall on the ſaid fifteenth day of July next, meet at the ſeat of juſtice in their reſpective counties, and then and there examine the applications filled by the treaſurer of the proper county as aforeſaid, and the patents, deeds, and other documents of title exhibited by the applicants, touching the real eſtate by them reſpectively offered to be mortgaged; and no application ſhall be allowed unleſs the applicants reſpectively ſhall alſo at their own proper coſt, obtain and deliver with the ſaid documents of title to the commiſſioners, certificates under the hands and ſeals of the prothonotary and recorder of deeds of the proper coutny reſpectively teſtifying that the real eſtate offered on mortgage by ſuch applicant reſpectively, is not charged or chargeable with any incumbrance whatſoever, by reaſon of any deed conveyance, mortgage, or other inſtrument in writing, or of any ſuit, judgment, execution or other proceſs, appearing of record in their reſpective offices, and if after due inveſtigation, it ſhall appear to the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively, that any real eſtate offered to be mortgaged is not held in fee ſimple by the perſon offering the ſame, or that it is ſubject to any mortgage, judgment, or other incumbrance whatſoever, or that the ſame is the ſubject of any ſuit in law or equity, or that the patent deeds and other documents of title thereto, have not been iſſued, granted, acknowledged, recorded, and otherwiſe authenticated according to law, or that by reaſon of any other irregularity or defect whatſoever in the title ſeizin and poſſeſſion of ſuch real eſtate, the right and ownerſhip of the perſon offering the ſame in mortgage, is rendered doubtful, precarious, or litigious, or that the perſon offering ſuch real eſtate in mortgage is not an inhabitant of the townſhip or diſtrict wherein the ſaid lines, then and in each, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively, ſhall, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to reject and totally diſallow the application of the parties reſpectively, and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall moreover have power, and they are hereby required to exerciſe a reaſonable and juſt diſcretion in reducing or refuſing the loans applied for: but the ſum and ſums of money lent ſhall not in any caſe be more than one third part of the amount of the value of the land offered in mortgage (excluſively of the value of the houſes, mills and other buildings or other improvements thereon erected, and being liable to be deſtroyed, and of any ground rent thereon, charged, and chargeable) according to the laſt aſſeſſment, and return thereof made by the proper officers of the proper county, and if after the examination and reduction or refuſal of applications herein before authoriſed and preſcribed, the aggregate amount of the loans applied for in any ward, townſhip, or diſtrict, ſhall exceed the ſum and ſums of money thereto reſpectively apportioned as aforeſaid, then the reſpective commiſſioners ſhall, either by totally rejecting ſuch applications as they may deem expedient, or by portionally ſubſtracting from the amount of each and every application, render the aggregate of the applications accepted and allowed, equal to the quota of ſuch wards, townſhips, or diſtricts reſpectively.——Provided always, that a ſum leſs than one hundred dollars, ſhall not in any caſe be lent to any perſon or perſons whomſoever.

Sect. V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners ſhall take and receive to them, and their reſpective ſucceſſors in office for the uſe of the commonwealth, from the perſons reſpectively, whoſe applications ſhall be accepted and allowed as aforeſaid, deeds of mortgage, in fee ſimple, of ſuch real eſtate as ſhall have been offered, and the title thereto examined in the manner herein before directed, to ſecure the repayment of the ſum and ſums of money to ſuch perſons reſpectively loaned, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per centum, per annum, in ſeven equal yearly inſtallments, the firſt whereof ſhall be on the firſt day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five. Provided however, that the firſt payment of intereſt ſhall be made on the firſt day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and on every of the ſaid deeds of mortgage ſhall be endorſed on oath or affirmation, to be taken and ſubſcribed by the mortgager or the mortgagers (and the proper commiſſioners or any of them are, and is hereby authoriſed and required to adminiſter the ſame,) ſtating that, "he, ſhe, or they is or are ſeized of the eſtate thereby granted and mortgaged in his, her or their own right, and to his, her or their own uſe, and that free from all arrearages of rent, and from any former gift, grant, ſale, mortgage, judgment, or any other incumbrance, to the knowledge of ſuch mortgager or mortgagers, except only ſuch as are particularly mentioned and diſcovered to the ſaid commiſſioners: And the ſaid mortgager or mortgagers, ſhall moreover execute and deliver to the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively, a bond in a penal ſum amounting to double the money to him, her, or them reſpectively loaned, conditioned for the payment of ſuch loan and the intereſt thereon accruing, according to the terms contained in the ſaid deeds of mortgage reſpectively, together with a warrant of attorney, authoriſing the attorney general of this commonwealth to enter and confeſs judgment thereon, with a releaſe of errors, which judgment ſhall accordingly be entered and confeſſed by the ſaid attorney general, or any of his deputies, in the common pleas of the proper county, and execution thereupon iſſued againſt each and every mortgager, who ſhall make default in the repayment of the loan to him, her, or them granted, according to the terms whereon the ſame ſhall be lent as aforeſaid, and all and every the deeds ſo taken and received together with the ſaid bonds and warrants of attorney, ſhall be provided by the mortgagers reſpectively, and immediately after the execution thereof, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county, at their proper coſt and expence, and the ſaid deeds of mortgage, ſhall transfer the poſſeſſion and veſt the inheritance of and in ſuch mortgaged premiſes to and in the reſpective commiſſioners of the proper county; and their reſpective ſucceſſors for the uſe of the commonwealth, in like manner, and with like effect; and the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively, ſhall have and enforce the like proceſs, and execution for the recovery of the mortgage money, and the ſeveral inſtallments thereof by ſale of the mortgaged premiſes, or otherwiſe as are enacted, declared, and provided in the caſe of mortgaged deeds, taken and received by the truſtees appointed in and by an act, entitled, "an act for erecting and opening a loan office for the ſum of fifty thouſand pounds, "paſſed on the fourth day of April, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five; provided always, nevertheleſs, that until ſome default be made in payment of ſome part of the mortgaged monies by the mortgagers reſpectively, it ſhall be lawful to and for them, their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators of aſſigns, to hold and enjoy the mortgaged premiſes any thing in this act, or in the deed of mortgage to the contrary notwithſtanding; and provided further, that it ſhall be lawful for any mortgagor or mortgagors, his, her, or their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns to pay off and diſcharge, his, her or their, mortgage and ſecurity, by paying to the treaſurer of the proper county, the whole principal ſum due, and to become due, together with the intereſt and charges thereon, accured on the firſt day of November, in any year before the expiration of the term limited in their reſpective deeds of mortgage.

Sect. VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the ſaid deeds of mortgage, and bonds, with warrants of attorney, to enter and confeſs judgment thereon, ſhall reſpectively be completed, taken, received, and recorded as aforeſaid, the proper commiſſioners ſhall at the election of the mortgagor and mortgagors reſpectively, either draw a draft and drafts on the county treaſurer in favor of the ſeveral and reſpective parties for the amount of the ſum and ſums of money to them reſpectively loaned as aforeſaid payable in notes of the bank of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of November next, or ſhall deliver a certificate or certificates, to the ſeveral and reſpective parties directed to the governor, therein ſtating the name and names of the mortgagor and mortgagors, and the ſum and ſums of money to him, her

[*For the remainder ſee laſt Page.*]

STATE PAPER.

General DOMOURIER to the FRENCH NATION.

SINCE the commencement of the revolution, I have devoted myſelf to the maintainance of the liberty and honor of the nation.

The ſervices I rendered in the year 1792, are the moſt memorable. Miniſter of foreign affairs during three months, I elevated and ſuſtained the dignity of the French name throughout all Europe. I was calumniated by an odious cabal, by whom I was charged of having plundered ſix millions of livres, deſtined for ſecret ſervices. I have proved that of this ſum I did not expend half a million.

Having quitted the career of politics towards the cloſe of the month of June, I commanded a ſmall army in the department of the north—This department I was ordered to quit with my troops at the very time the Auſtrians entered in force that part of the republic. I diſobeyed the order, ſaved the department, and an attempt was made to come on me by ſurpriſe, for the purpoſe of conveying me to the citadel of Metz where I was to be condemned by a council of war to ſuffer death.

On the 28th of Auguſt, I took upon me, in Champagne, the command of an army of twenty thouſand men, weak and without either diſcipline or organization. I arreſted the progreſs of eighty thouſand Pruſſian and Heſſians and forced them to retreat after they had ſacrificed the one half of their army. I was then the ſaviour of France; and then it was that the moſt wicked of men, the opprobrium of Frenchmen, in a word, Marat began to calumniate me without mercy. With a part of the victorious army of Champagne, and ſome other troops, I entered on the 5th of November, the Belgic provinces, where I gained the forever memorable battle of Jemappe; and after a ſucceſſion of advantages, entered Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, towards the cloſe of that month. From that moment my deſtruction was reſolved on; and I have been accuſed of aſpiring, now to the title of duke of Brabant, now to the ſtadtholderſhip, and again to the dictatorſhip. To retard and cruſh my ſucceſſes, the miniſter Pache, ſupported by the criminal faction, to whom all our evils are to be aſcribed, ſuffered the victorious army to want every thing, and ſucceeded in diſbanding it by famine and nakedneſs. The conſequence was, that more than fifteen thouſand men were in the hoſpital, more than twenty-five thouſand deſerted through miſery and diſguſt, and upwards of ten thouſand horſes died of hunger! ! !

I tranſmitted to the national convention very ſtrenuous remonſtrances, which I followed up by repairing in perſon to Paris, to engage the legiſlators to apply a remedy to the evil.—They did not even condeſcend to read the four memorials I delivered in.—During the 26 hours I ſpent at Paris, I heard almoſt every night bands of pretended federates, demand my head; and calumnies of every deſcription, as well as menaces and inſults followed me even into the country houſe to which I retired.

Having delivered in my reſignation, I was retained in the ſervice of my country, becauſe it was propoſed to me to negociate the ſuſpenſion of the war againſt England and Holland, which I had conceived as indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the Netherlands.—Whilſt I negociated and that ſucceſsfully, the national convention itſelf haſtened to declare war, without making any preparations and without either power or means for its ſupport.

I was not even adviſed of this declaration, and learned it through the medium of the gazettes only. I haſtened to form a ſmall army of new troops, who had never fought, and with theſe troops, whom confidence rendered invincible, I made myſelf maſter of three ſtrong places, and was ready to penetrate into the middle of Holland, when I learned the diſaſter of Aix-la-Chapelle, the raiſing of the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and the ſad retreat of the army. By this army I was loudly ſummoned. I abandoned my conqueſts to fly to its ſuccour; and conſidered that we could be extricated from our difficulties by a ſpeedy ſucceſs only. I led my companions in arms to the enemy. On the 16th of March I had an advantage at Tirelemont. On the 18th I brought the enemy to a general action; and the centre and right wing under my charge were victorious. The left wing, after having attacked imprudently, fled. On the 19th we retreated honorably, with the brave men that were left together, for a part of the army diſbanded itſelf. On the 21ſt and 22d we fought with the ſame courage, and to our firmneſs was owing the preſervation of the remains of an army which breathes ſolely for true liberty, for the reign of the laws, and for the extinction of anarchy.

It was then that the Marats, the Roberſpiers, and the criminal ſects of Jacobins of Paris, plotted the fall of the generals, and more eſpecially of mine. Theſe villains, bribed with the gold of foreign power, to compleat the diſorganization of the armies, cauſed almoſt all the generals to be arreſted. They keep them in the jails of Paris, to Septemberize them; for thus it is that thoſe monſters have coined a word to hand down to poſterity the remembrance of the horrid maſſacres of the firſt ſix days of September.

Whilſt I was employed in re-compoſing the army, in which employment I laboured night and day, on the firſt of April (yeſterday) four commiſſioners reached me with a decree, purporting that I ſhould be brought to the bar of the convention itſelf. The war miniſter, Bournonville, my pupil, was weak enough to accompany them, to ſucceed me in my command. The perſons who were in the ſuite of theſe perfidious emiſſaries, informed me themſelves, that different groups of aſſaſſins, either fugitives from or driven out of my army, were diſperſed on the road to kill me before I could reach Paris. I ſpent ſeveral hours in endeavoring to convince the commiſſioners of the imprudence of this arreſt. Nothing could ſhake their pride, and I therefore arreſted the whole of them, to ſerve me as hoſtages againſt the crimes of Paris. I inſtantly arranged with the Imperialiſts a ſuſpenſion of arms, and marched towards the capital, to extinguiſh, as ſoon as poſſible, the lighted embers of civil war.

My dear countrymen! it is expedient that a true and brave man remove from you the veil which covers all our crimes and misfortunes—In 1789 we made great efforts to obtain liberty, equality, and the ſovereignty of the people. Our principles were conſecrated in the declaration of the Rights of Man, and there have reſulted from the labours of our legiſlators, 1ſt. the declaration which ſays that France is and ſhall remain a monarchy; 2dly. a conſtitution to which we ſwore fealty in 1789, 90, and 91.

This conſtitution might, and indeed muſt have been imperfect; but it ought and might have been believed, that with time and experience its errors would be rectified, and that the neceſſary ſtrife between the legiſlative and executive powers would eſtabliſh a wiſe equilibrium, which would prevent either of theſe powers from ſeizing the whole of the authority, and attaining deſpotiſm. If the deſpotiſm of a ſingle individual is dangerous to liberty how much more odious muſt be that of 700 men, many of whom are void of principles, without morals, and who have been able to reach that ſupremacy by cabals or crimes alone!

Licentiouſneſs and exceſs ſoon rendered it impoſſible to ſupport the yoke of a conſtitution that gave laws. The tribunes influenced the aſſembly of repreſentatives, and were themſelves awed by the dangerous club of Jacobins of Paris. The ſtrife between the two parties became at length a daily combat, then was the equilibrium deſtroyed. France ceaſed to have a king and the victory of the 10th of Auguſt was ſoiled by the atrocious crimes of the firſt days of September.

All the departments, but more eſpecially the wretched city of Paris, were delivered up to pillage, to denunciations, proſcriptions, and maſſacres. No Frenchman, the aſſaſſins and their accomplices excepted, had either his life or his property in ſecurity! The conſternation of ſlavery was augmented by the clamourous orgies of villains. Bands of pretended federates ran through and laid waſte the departments; and of the 700 individuals who compoſed this deſpotic and anarchial body, 4 or 500 groaned and decreed, and decreed and groaned, expoſed to the exterminating ſwords of the Marats and the Roberſpierres. It is thus that the unfortunate Louis the 16th periſhed, without a judicial trial and without a tribunal; and 'tis thus that the decree of the 19th of November has provoked all nations by holding out to them our aid, provided they will diſorganize themſelves. 'Tis thus that the unjuſt and impolitic decree of the 15th of December, has alienated from us the hearts of the Belgians, has driven us from the Netherlands, and would have brought about the maſſacre of the whole of our army, by this nation, provoked at our outrages and our crimes, if I had not ſaved that very army by my proclamations. 'Tis thus that a decree eſtabliſhed the bloody tribunal which places the lives of citizens at the mercy of a ſmall number of iniquitous judges, without recourſe or appeal to any other tribunal. 'Tis thus that during the laſt month all the decrees have been marked by the ſtamp of inſatiable avarice, by the blindeſt pride, and more eſpecially by the deſire of maintaining power, by calling to the moſt important poſt of the ſtate no other than daring, incapable and criminal men, by driving away or murdering men enlightened and of a high character, and by ſupporting a phantom of a republic which their errors in adminiſtration and policy; as well as their crimes, had rendered impracticable. Theſe 700 individuals deſpiſe, deteſt, calumniate and revile each other, and have already, and that frequently, thought of poignarding the one the other. At this moment their blind ambition has impelled them to coaleſce afreſh; and bold criminality allies itſelf to feeble virtue, to preſerve a power as unjuſt as it is unſteady. In the mean time their committees devour every thing, that of the national treaſury abſorbing the public funds, without being able to render any account of the expenditures.

What has this convention done to maintain the war it has provoked againſt all the powers of Europe?

It has diſorganized the armies, inſtead of reinforcing and recruiting the troops of the line, and the ancient battalions of national volunteers which would have formed a reſpectable army. Inſtead of recompenſing theſe brave warriors by promotion and praiſes, theſe legiſlators have left the battalions incomplete, naked, diſarmed, and diſcontented. In the ſame way have they treated the excellent cavalry; and the brave French artillery is in the ſame manner exhauſted, abandoned, and in want of every neceſſary. They notwithſtanding create new corps, compoſed of the ſattellites of the 2d of September, and commanded by men who have never ſerved, and who are in no other way to be dreaded unleſs by the army they ſurcharge and diſorganize. The convention ſacrifices every thing to theſe ſatellites of tyranny, to theſe cowardly headleppers.—The choice of officers, and those of adminiſtrators are in every particular the ſame; we ſee throughout the tyranny which flatters the wicked, becauſe the wicked alone can ſupport tyranny.—And in its pride and its ignorance, this convention orders the conqueſt and diſorganization of the whole univerſe; it ſays to one of its generals, go and take Rome, and to another, ſally forth and ſubdue Spain, to the end that deſpoiling commiſſioners, ſimilar to thoſe horrid Roman proconſuls againſt whom Cicero declaimed, may be ſent thither. In the worſt ſeaſon of the year, it ſends the only fleet it poſſeſſes into the Mediterranean, to [illegible] and founder on the rocks of Sardinia; whilſt it expoſes the fleet at Breſt to the fury of the ſtorms, by ſending them in queſt of an Engliſh fleet that has not yet left its port.

In the mean time a civil war ſpreads through all the departments. Some of the inſurgents are excited by fanaticiſm, the neceſſary effect of perſecution; others by an indignation at the tragical and fruitleſs end of Louis 16th, and others finally, by the natural principle of reſiſting perſecution.

Arms are every where taken up; murders every where committed; and every where are pecuniary ſupplies and proviſions intercepted. The Engliſh foment theſe troubles, and will by their ſuccours, ſupply fuel to them at their pleaſure. Soon will every one of our corſairs diſappear on the ocean; ſoon will the ſouthern department ceaſe to receive ſupplies of corn from Italy and Africa, and already have thoſe from the north and from America been intercepted by the ſquadrons of the enemies. Famine will annex itſelf to all our other ſcourges, and the ferocity of our canibals will but encreaſe our calamities.

Frenchmen! we have a rallying point which can ſtifle the monſter of anarchy; 'tis the conſtitution we ſwore to maintain in 1789, 90, and 91, 'tis the work of a free people; and we ſhall remain free, and recover our glory, by reſuming our conſtitution.

Let us diſplay our virtues, more eſpecially that of mildneſs; too much blood has already been ſpilled.—If the monſters by whom we have been diſorganized chuſe to fly, let us leave them to meet their puniſhment elſewhere if they do not find it in their own corrupted hearts; but if they wiſh to ſupport anarchy by new crimes, then ſhall the army puniſh them.

In the generoſity of the enemies we have often grievouſly outraged, I have found the ſecurity of external peace. Not only do they treat humanely and attentively our wounded, ſick, and priſoners who fall into their hands; and all this in deſpite of calumnies ſpread by our agitators to render us ferocious: but they engage to ſuſpend their march, not to paſs our frontiers, and to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal diſſentions.

Let the ſacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of conſtitution, civil war will ceaſe, or can no longer exiſt unleſs againſt certain malevolent men who will no longer be ſupported by foreign powers.—Theſe have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and deſire nothing more fervently than to reſtore their eſteem and friendſhip to a nation, whoſe errors and anarchy diſturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this reſolution, and the troops of the line, as well as the brave national volunteers, who for the ſpace of a year have offered themſelves as willing ſacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, ſhall repoſe in the boſom of their families after having accompliſhed this noble work.

As to myſelf I have already made an oath, and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the preſence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the ſafety of my country by the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, of peace and good order, I ſhall abandon every public function, and ſhall ſeek in ſolitude the enjoyment of the happineſs of my fellow citizens.

The general in chief of the French army,

DUMOURIER.

Baths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

* * *

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

By a veſſel arrived here from Briſtol yeſterday, laſt from Milford, in England, an account is received of Dumourier's being confined by the Auſtrians.

It is currently reported (ſays a letter from Cape Francois) that admiral Gardner, with an Engliſh fleet, has taken all the French iſlands to windward, and that it is his intent to take that place next.

By letters received in town this week, we learn that the commiſſioners of the United States, for holding a treaty with the Indians, were arrived at Niagara the 27th ult.

When the laſt veſſels left Ireland, it was currently reported, and believed there, that if the combined armies prevail againſt France, England intends then to invade the United States of America. The north weſtern poſts being ſtill in the hands of the Britiſh, gives ſome colour of reality to ſuch dark deſigns, though yet in embrio.

The frigate L'Ambuſcade, we hear, has gone out of the Capes of Delaware.

The example of Dumourier's treachery ſhould put people on their guard againſt toaſting MEN. *This perfidious officer has been toaſted near a thouſand times in America in public entertainments, and at length turns out an arrant Arnold.*

Abſtract of Intelligence by the laſt arrivals

After General Dumourier's defection from the cauſe of the nation, he was ſanguine enough to ſuppoſe he poſſeſſed the confidence of the army in ſuch a degree that he could march them to Paris, and re-eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in the perſon of the dauphin. With this view he proceeded to Cambrey at the head of 18,000 men.-- Here the patriotic ſentiments of the army began to diſcover themſelves; the artillery and national volunteers firſt deſerted him, and the remainder in rapid ſucceſſion.— In vain he endeavoured to rally them by depicting the republic cauſe as deſperate, and the convention a herd of banditti: the army refuſed their aſſent to his projects, and reminded him of the oaths they had taken to ſupport the free conſtitution of France. Dumourier then taking the alarm, inſtantly quit the army at the head of about one thouſand huſſars, and returned haſtily to the Auſtrian head quarters at Mons. Young Egalite went off with him, and ſoon after aſſumed the title of duke de Chartres, a circumſtance, it was thought, that would ruin the old duke of Orleans, and his party at Paris. Dumourier did not propoſe to remain long at Mons, but after collecting an army of French royaliſts in the Netherlands, to reſume his deſigns upon France in favour of royalty. General Dampierre took command of Dumourier's army on his leaving it.—This firm conduct in the army had greatly damped the ſpirits of the deſpotic powers combined againſt France; as from a long knowledge of Dumourier's treachery they had conſidered monarchy as good as reſtored, whereas, now they ſaw it neceſſary to force their paſſage into France, which would be a work of time, and attended with infinite expence of blood and treaſure: the frontier of France being one of the ſtrongeſt in the world, and a great number of ſtrong garriſons to be taken before they could venture to paſs it. In England great exertions were making to ſupport the war againſt France on the continent; 3600 cavalry were under orders for foreign ſervice, beſides ſeveral regiments of foot, it being a received maxim at court, that the final ſettlement of republicaniſm in France would be the ruin of monarchy in England. Many late letters from Europe mention a proſpect of a ſpeedy peace. This idea, it is preſumed, proceeds from a ſuppoſition that the republican ſyſtem in France will be ſpeedily cruſhed, as the deſpots wiſh to cruſh it every where elſe either by force or bribery —But as republicaniſm is yet in high vigour in France, it is not likely a ſpeedy peace will take place on the ſcore of conqueſt.

PARIS, April 7. We are informed that yeſterday three regiments of cavalry, and one of infantry, abandoned the ſtandard of the traitor Dumourier; and that between Quemoy and Valenciennes we have already 30,000 fighting men. This day, in the national convention,

Sevigny, aid de camp to general Duval, announced that Deveaux, Dumourier's aid de camp, was apprehended; and that 4000 men whom Mazienſky had led to take poſſeſſion of Liſle, had all ſworn to die in defence of the republic. A proclamation had been iſſued to invite all citizens to join theſe 4000 men, and already numerous legions covered that important part of the frontier,

A letter was alſo read in the national convention, dated Valenciennes, April 5th, 8 at night, as follows:—

"The commiſſioners of the northern army inform the convention that our country is ſaved. The camp of Maulde is diſbanding, and almoſt all coming in to us,

It is to be hoped, that to-morrow Dumourier will be the general of an army compoſed of two or three dozen officers without ſoldiers or cannon.— The firſt entry of artillery conſiſted of 80 pieces of cannon as we have already ſtated; 500 artillery waggons, 700 gunners, and 700 auxiliaries. It is the heavy artillery of St. Amand.— Citizen Songis, lieutenant colonel of artillery, ſub-director of the park; commanded this important portion of our means of defence. Dumourier had ſent orders this morning to conduct this artillery to Maulde.

Dumourier, Valence, and Egalite, the two Thouvinots, and ſeveral other officers, the commiſſary general Soliva, and the greater part of the huſſars of Bercheny, are gone over to the enemy; all the reſt are ours. General Diermann, who is juſt come into our office, with ſeveral officers and ſoldiers, aſſure us of this. Such is the cataſtrophe of the piece. We have only to replace our camp equipage, and to reſtore order in this army, diſbanded and flocking hither detachment on detachment; but the intelligence and activity of General Dampierre, whom we have appointed provisionally general in chief of the diviſion from Valenciennes, will retrieve us from theſe difficulties.

After a ſurfeit of terreſtrial intelligence, it may not be amiſs to give our readers a ſcrap from the moon—"Mr. Herſchell, (ſays a Liverpool paper of April 11) has now, by the aid of his powerful glaſſes, reduced to a certainty, the opinion that the moon is inhabited. He has diſcovered land and water, and is enabled to diſtinguiſh between the green and barren mountainous ſpots on the former, which, as with us, are ſubdivided by the ſea. Within theſe few days he has diſtinguiſhed a large edifice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Paul's; and he is confident of ſhortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants."

Pittſburgh, June 22.

Several detachments of troops belonging to the federal army, are on their march for this place.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of April 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cumberland, to his friend in Fayette, dated Naſhville, April 8, 1793.

"To ſee the country all in forts, breaking up, leaving their farms, their horſes, and corn burnt up is truly diſtreſſing. At this time nearly half the country are in forts."

We are informed that a party of men under major Wheatly who went to the place where the company were defeated in the wilderneſs on the 26th ult. have returned, and brought in with them, the moſt of the horſes and baggage belonging to the party defeated, as alſo two of the children that were miſſing—it is ſuppoſed that ſome ſudden alarm cauſed the Indians to leave the ground immediately, by which means the children were preſerved. They alſo found and brought in a child that was taken by the Indians from a company they defeated about the firſt of March. It had ſtraggled off from their camp whilſt they were making the attack on the company of the 26th.—The children had ſuffered very much for want of food.

The maſter of the brig Four Brothers, (prize to the French frigate l'Ambuſcade) Captain Alexander Robb, having a large family to maintain, and but little fortune, was in part owner of the cargo of the veſſel he commanded. Citizen Genet informed the crew of the frigate of his circumſtances, and propoſed to them to give up their claim to that part of the capture. The propoſal was immediately and unanimouſly agreed to.

Want of room obliges us to poſtpone until next week, the continuation of the Indian ſpeeches, and ſeveral other pieces ſent forward for publication.

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‡‡‡ *At a meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, on the 13th inſt. Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſubſcriptions be opened at the houſes of Meſſrs.* John M'Maſters *and* Joſiah Tannehill, *for the purpoſe of celebrating the Anniverſary of American Independence, where thoſe of their fellow-citizens who wiſh to ſubſcribe, may have an opportunity of ſo doing from the 17th till the 28th, incluſive, when the ſubſcribers are requeſted to meet at the* Diamond, *at ſix o'clock in the Evening, to form a plan for carrying the ſame into effect. June 14, 1793.*

THE partnerſhip of *ORMSBY* and *GREGG* being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to make payment before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, and thoſe having any demands againſt them are requeſted to preſent them for payment.

OLIVER ORMSBY,
ISAAC GREGG.
Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

Oliver Ormſby,

HAS juſt received, and now opening for Sale at his *OLD STORE* on the Bank, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, Country Produce, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Stone HOUSE, 36 feet ſquare, a two ſtory log Stable, and two lots of ground, ſituate in Second ſtreet, the corner of Chancery lane, in the town of Pittſburgh— The ſituation, for either ſtore or tavern, is inferior to but few in the place. Two thirds of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and a credit will be given for the reſidue. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. If it is not ſold before the 22d of July next, it will on that day be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder.

THOMAS GREER.
Pittſburgh, June 20, 1793.

TAKEN up adrift in the Monongahela river, a *KENTUCKY BOAT*, 33 feet long, has no cover, and is a good deal damaged. The owner may have it again by proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN M'LEOD.
Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas M'Elroy obtained a patent for a tract of land, which patent took about ſeventy acres of my land, and whereas a ſuit was inſtituted in the ſupreme court of this commonwealth, and finally determined in my favor, I hereby give this public notice, to prevent any perſons from purchaſing ſaid land.

ROBERT JACKSON.
Fayette county, June 12, 1793.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Croſs creek townſhip, Waſhington county, a large red roan HORSE, 15 hands high, 10 years old, a ſhort tail, two large white ſpots on his back, he is a bad hackney, but good for the draft. The above reward, with reaſonable charges, ſhall be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES MUNCY.
June 12, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.
June 10, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

ON Thurſday the 6th inſtant, on the eaſt ſide of the Allegheny river about 15 miles from Pittſburgh, two Rifle guns, together with ſhot-pouches and powder horns. The owners, by proving property and paying charges may have them again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Forbis's old road, about twelve miles from Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM LASLIE.
Allegheny county, June 8, 1793.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Court of Ohio County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, that on the 27th of this inſtant, the building of a Frame Court-houſe, in the town of Weſt Liberty, will be offered to any perſon or perſons who will undertake the ſame at the loweſt price, by giving bond with approved ſecurity for compleating and finiſhing the ſaid building within eighteen months from the ſale, agreeably to a plan made and directed by the ſaid court. The plan may be ſeen by any perſon on application to the Clerk of the ſaid Court.

ISAAC MEEKS, Sheriff of
Ohio County.
June 6, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

or them reſpectively loaned as aforeſaid; and the ſaid commiſſioners reſpectively, ſhall moreover, on or before the firſt day of September next, tranſmit and deliver to the governor, a liſt containing the names of all the mortgagers within their reſpective counties, and the ſum and ſums of money to them reſpectively loaned; and noting ſeparately ſuch as ſhall to receive drafts on the county treaſurer, and ſuch as ſhall elect to receive certificates directed to the governor as aforeſaid.

Sect. VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the governor ſhall receive the ſaid liſts, from the proper commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, he ſhall borrow from the preſident, directors, and company of the bank of Pennſylvania, in purſuance of the right and power ſtipulated and reſerved for that purpoſe, a ſum equal to the total amount of the monies for which deeds of mortgage ſhall have been taken and received, and according to the ſaid liſts at ſuch intereſt not exceeding the rate of ſix per centum per annum, as ſhall be agreed upon by, and between him and the ſaid bank, to commence on the ſaid firſt day of November next, and payable, together with the principal ſum in ten equal inſtallments, or in a greater ſum or ſums, or ſhorter period and periods, at the pleaſure of government, and ſo much of the money thus borrowed from the ſaid bank as ſhall be neceſſary to pay and diſcharge the aggregate amount of the ſums due on the certificates of the commiſſioners of the reſpective counties directed to the governor as aforeſaid, ſhall on the ſaid firſt day of November next, be received from the ſaid bank in ſpecie, and the remainder thereof ſhall be received as ſoon as the ſaid loan ſhall be negociated, in poſt notes of the ſaid bank, made payable on the firſt day of Nov. next, to the county treaſurers reſpectively, or their order, according to the ſum and ſums due on the draft and drafts made by the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners, on the treaſurer of their reſpective counties.

Sect. VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the governor ſhall have obtained the ſaid poſt notes of the bank of Pennſylvania, he ſhall tranſmit them in due proportions to the prothonotaries of the counties reſpectively, who ſhall immediately after the receipt thereof, deliver the ſame to the treaſurer of the proper county, taking and tranſmitting to the office of the ſecretary of the commonwealth, an acknowledgment in writing therefor, and the treaſurers reſpectively, ſhall upon demand, endorſe and pay the ſaid poſt notes to the perſon and perſons reſpectively, to whom drafts were granted as aforeſaid; by the commiſſioners of which drafts the ſaid county treaſurers reſpectively ſhall receive and file in their reſpective offices, and from and after the ſaid firſt day of November next, the governor ſhall upon due application, iſſue his warrants on the ſtate treaſurer in favor of the perſons reſpectively, to whom the ſaid county commiſſioners ſhall have granted certificates, directed to him as aforeſaid, for the ſums therein certified, to be to them reſpectively due and payable, and the warrants ſo iſſued, ſhall be diſcharged out of the ſpecie part of the loan borrowed as aforeſaid, from the bank of Pennſylvania.

Sect. IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties ſhall, on the ſame day and days, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, loan the ſums of money herein before appropriated at that time to be loaned according to the appointment thereof, directed to be made as aforeſaid, and in ſo doing they and all other perſons concerned, ſhall in all reſpects proceed in the like manner, and have and exerciſe the like powers as are herein before given and preſcribed, touching the firſt loan to be made by the commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, in purſuance of the proviſions herein before contained, and if the ſum and ſums of money, or any part thereof, allowed to be loaned to any county or counties, out of the firſt loan aforeſaid, ſhall not be applied for before the liſt of mortgagors ſhall be tranſmitted to the governor as aforeſaid, the ſame or ſuch part thereof as ſhall not have been applied for as aforeſaid, may, and ſhall be added to the amount of the ſum and ſums allowed to be loaned to ſuch county or counties reſpectively, out of the ſaid ſecond loan, and be therewith appointed and lent accordingly, and the ſaid commiſſioners of the ſeveral and reſpective counties ſhall, yearly and every year, ſubſequent to the preſent year, until it ſhall otherwiſe be directed by the legiſlature, loan ſuch ſum and ſums of money as ſhall from time to time be paid to the treaſurer of the proper county, on account of the principal of the mortgage money due and payable from any of the mortgagor or mortgagors aforeſaid, and in ſo doing they ſhall proceed on the ſame day and days in the ſame manner, except that they ſhall not grant any certificates directed to the governor as in other caſes is herein before provided, and ſhall have and exerciſe the like powers as are given and preſcribed, touching the firſt loan to be made by the commiſſioners of the counties reſpectively, in purſuance of this act.

Sect. X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſum and ſums of money together with the intereſt thereon, payable by the mortgagors reſpectively, ſhall be paid as the ſame becomes due to the reſpective treaſurers of the ſeveral counties who ſhall certify ſuch payments to the reſpective commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties to the intent that the ſame may be acknowledged by an endorſement in writing upon the reſpective deeds of mortgage, which ſhall accordingly be done, and the ſaid county treaſurers reſpectively, ſhall hold the monies ſo to them paid on account of the principal ſum due from the ſeveral mortgagers, ſubject to the drafts of the reſpective commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties for the purpoſe of reloaning the ſame agreeably to the proviſoes contained in the preceding ſection of this act, and the monies ſo to the county treaſurers reſpectively paid, on account of the intereſt due from the reſpective mortgagers, ſhall from time to time be by them paid to the ſtate treaſurer, unleſs otherwiſe hereafter directed by the legiſlature, as ſoon as conveniently may be after the ſame ſhall be received by the ſaid county treaſurers reſpectively.

Sect. XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the reſpective commiſſioners and treaſurers of the ſeveral counties, ſhall keep in proper books, a fair, full and accurate ſtatements of their reſpective tranſactions, and ſhall once in every year (or oftener if required) exhibit the ſaid books and their reſpective official vouchers and papers to the perſon or perſons that now are or hereafter may be empowered by law to ſettle the accounts of the ſaid commiſſioners and treaſurers reſpectively for inſpection and examination.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL POWEL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved April 11, 1793.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

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THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

My beſt thanks wait on thoſe who have heretofore favored me with their cuſtom, they may rely on being ſerved as uſual with the beſt and cheapeſt goods.

JOHN IRWIN.
Pittſburgh, May 23, 1793.

William Chriſty, jun.

HAS removed his ſtore to the houſe formerly occupied by Major Irwin, nearly oppoſite the new brick houſe ſouth Second ſtreet, where he has juſt received and now opening, a neat and general aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.
By order of the Commander in Chief.
H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

Wells & Morris,

HAVE juſt received and are now opening at their Store, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, about midway between Third and Fourth ſtreets, in Philadelphia, an extenſive aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY,

conſiſting of a great variety of uſeful articles, of Engliſh and German manufacture, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

May, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be held in the Town of WASHINGTON, on the ſecond day of July next, a Sale for the Diſpoſal of part of the TOWN-LOTS, and the whole of the OUT-LOTS, laid out at the mouth of Great Beaver Creek, on the Ohio River, agreeably to law.

D. BRADFORD,
one of the Agents.

March 14, 1793. 10t.

Forty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt yeſterday on the Allegheny road, between Pittſburgh and Thompſon's tavern on Turtle creek, a black leather Pocket book, containing about *Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, a Bill of Exchange, and ſundry other papers.* The above will be given to any perſon that will lodge the ſame with Joſiah Tannehill, Pittſburgh.

JESSE TOWNSEND.
June 7th, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
June 1, 1793.

POYNTELL's

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 21, *Second Street, South,*

PHILADELPHIA.

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JOHN BELL.
June 4, 1793.

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